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T H E

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CHILD'S FRIEND,

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O R,

Careful Guardian;

Including the HISTORY of PEPIN
KING of

LILLIPUTIA:

MORAL AND ENTERTAINING.

L O N D O N :

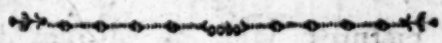
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T H E
CHILD'S FRIEND,
O R,
Careful Guardian, &c.



TO form the minds of children to virtue and prudence, should be the first object of every guardian and parent ; to accom-

8 *The Childs Friend, or,*

plish this the more easy, little books containing moral and pleasing tales and stories, is one of the best, and when these books are ornamented with cuts, they are the more pleasing, for the child admiring the pictures will be more anxious to learn his book, that he may find out the meaning of them. In the course of this little work, a great number of pictures will be display'd to excite curiosity.

The fancied country of Lilliputia, is an exhaustless fund to amuse children.

There-

Therefore like other little authors we have thought proper to make an excursion into that region of fancy, and first of all give some account of the king of that country. — King Pepin, here he is.



He was a very wise young prince, and always had the good of his little subjects at heart, and when seated on his throne, would admonish them himself. So that he gained the surname of the *Child's Friend*, or *Careful Guardian*; here you see a little boy before him, to whom in a kind and affectionate manner, he displays the advantage of being good, and the danger of giving up to folly and vice.

For says he, the first will bring you, peace and content, and the latter, care and sorrow,
and

and every one knows, or may easily be known, what is good, and what is evil; and this once understood, it must be the extremity of folly to choose the last instead of the first; therefore my little boy, be sure to consult what is good, pay your first obedience to God, and your next duty to your parents, as you must consider the care and trouble they have had to bring you up, to cloath and feed you, and many more anxieties which parents only knows; be careful to learn your Book, for knowledge will shew you the road to virtue;

go for the present, and let me see you again soon, that I may know how you improve in your learning.

The queen of Lilliputia was equally good as the king; here you may view her,



She

She superintended the morals and manners of the girls, set them tasks of needle-work; taught



them lessons, and formed their minds to prudence and virtue, so that no kingdom could boast of being so well governed as was this
of

of Lilliputia, and no monarch
'ever more justly, could claim the
title of the Child's Friend, and
Careful Guardian.

When these young subject made
their appearance at court, there
was always a dinner provided for
them in a seperate apartment,
where the cook used to serve



them

them with delicate food, as you may see.



Here they used to regale on most dainty fare, and this encouragement made them more eager to proceed in the paths of
virtue

virtue and goodness ; indeed encouragement, although in trifles, has a great effect on youthful minds, it excites gratitude, a very becoming virtue in every one, and the neglect of it is not to be forgiven, for it is said, that the sin of ingratitude is worse than witchcraft.

We shall dismiss their little company for the present, to take a survey of other matters.

Of all the qualifications belonging to human nature, industry may be rank'd among the first,
those

those in a subordinate station should always be attentive, this, industry invivens the mind, and is the cause of health, while idleness it the cause of debility and disease. Here is the cook busy in the kitchen.



See how busy she is in putting
the things in order, that every
part

part may be in its proper place, well Dolly, you are a good girl, and the good king Pepin will reward your attention, as you do not eat the bread of idleness, he will take care to provide for you, when age or sickness shall make you no longer capable of labour, a good servant will always find a good master, at least it should be so, though it is not always so, some are tyrant over their domestic, because fortune has placed them in a higher degree of life, as God regards every one with an equal eye, and the virtue of the mind are more to him, than
all

all the outside grandeur of wealth and title. To be meek and humble even in the height of prosperity, is a proof of wisdom and virtue.

To be contented in whatever station fate has allotted, is what we all should be, our only happiness in this world, depends upon our own opinion; we are taught not to envy, or repine at another's prosperity, we are not to covet another man's goods, his ox, or his ass, or any thing that is his.

Indeed

Indeed covetousness is a very great sin, as well as the cause of much uneasiness to those who are possessed of such evil minds; but here are objects of the very lowest class, who are yet contented.



This

This poor boy who follows his master, lost his parents when he was an infant; and was brought up by the parish, and put an apprentice to this low employment, which is however an honest calling, and far superior to idleness and dishonesty; his labour is hard, he is up early in a morning, in all sorts of weather, undergoes, and subject to many dangers; when chimneys are on fire, at the hazard of his life he must attempt to put them out, yet God tempers the wind to the shorn Lamb, and fits the back to the burthen; so much for Sweep, and
now

now we shall look to another subject, not altogether so well as the former; the substance being of a man and woman drinking.



Drunkenness as well as idleness,
is the fountain of evil, when the
brain

brain is intoxicated with strong drink, what deadly mischief may ensue : reason having quitted her throne, rage and madness take place, and broils, and sometimes murder is the consequence.

How dreadful when reflection resumes her seat, what horror must fill the mind ; what would we give for the moments of coolness, which were lost in the hour of dissipation ; but which alas ! can never more return, the stings of conscience rankle about the heart, and peace is tore for ever.

O ! be-

O ! beware of drinking to excess, consider your soul as well as your body is in danger, for drinking debilitates and inervates the human frame, it hurts the mental faculties, destroys the power of performing our necessary avocations, and in short brings on ruin and destruction.

Besides, strong drinks are contrary to nature ; if nature required it, God would have ordered it, as it is in his power to create rivers of brandy, rum, punch, wine, &c. as well as seas and rivers of water, and though we
are

are satisfied of this truth, yet such is the instability of human nature, that we neglect what is wholesome, to swallow draughts of poison.

What a pity it is, as the poet says, "*that man should be such a fool, to put an enemy in his mouth, to steal away his understanding.*"

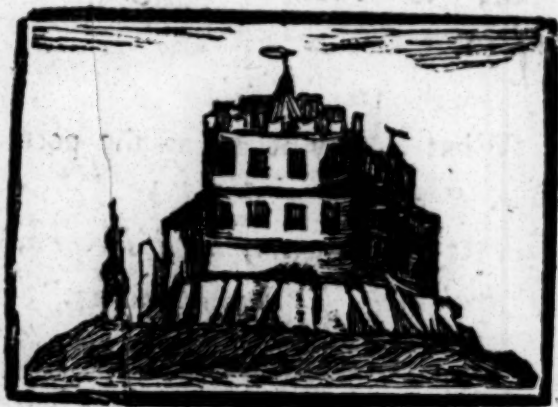
This I hope will be sufficient to caution every one against drunkenness.

But come my little friends, let us look for what is curious

B

in

in Liliputia, this is the castle
of king Pepin.



And a fine old building it is,
for it was built a long while
ago, and has stood for many
ages, and is likely to stand for
many

many more ; you see the centinel at the door, who takes care that no improper persons go into it, for though the outside looks rough and rude, yet the inside is rich and grand, and the furniture and pictures noble and elegant ; every way suitable to so great and good a monarch.

Indeed this king was a great encourager of the refined arts, and people came from all parts to present their productions to king Pepin. Here is a gentleman

B 2

who

28 *The Child's Friend, or,*

who has just alighted from his



horse, on purpose to view the
inside of it.

He was one of the king's
scholars, and was so good, that
his

his majesty thought proper to advance him to a very high post in his government, and he is now a great favourite: Indeed those who improve in virtue and ingenuity, are sure to reap the reward due to their abilities, while ignorance and folly will always meet with contempt.

This castle had for many years eagles build on it, who are the terror of all little birds, who fly away from the eagle; indeed this bird, which the poets call the bird of Jove, and feign that he carries his lightening, They

30 *The Child's Friend, or,*

build on high places, as rocks,
promontories, and high castles.

Here you see him in pursuit
of his prey, he is the king of



birds, but rules like a tyrant,
as

as none of his subjects love him, though all fear him; which is often the case with human monarchs, who often suffer for their pride and cruelty.—Here is the



Eagle king of the feather'd race,
see how bold and majestic he
appears.

B 4

Indeed

Indeed there is as much difference in the tempers of mankind, as there is in their bodily shapes ; but the mind is often bias'd by the example of others or want of proper cultivation in their youth, a circumstance which should never be neglected ; for as the poet says, "*Just as the twig is bent, the tree inclines.*"

Indeed too much care cannot be taken with the morals of youth, they should be strictly kept from improper sights and improper books, of which, to the shame of the present

present age, there are a great many printed and circulated about, to the destruction of good morals, decency, and sense; and no punishment can be too bad for the venders of such abominable compositions.

In days of old, our sports and pastimes were widely different to what they are at present; gaming and horse racing were seldom practized, but more noble exercises of manly amusements, as well as graceful were seen, for the honour of knight-hood, and to pleasure the ladies; tilts and

tournaments, were beheld in spacious places, the knights were dressed in armour, mounted on



prancing horses, with rich caparisons, when they run furiously

ously at each other, with their lances, as you may see.

At their feats of chivalry, the court, and all the lords and ladies usually attended, and the conquering knight was presented with a scarf, or some other token of approbation, from the hands of the fair and beautiful ladies, and this distinction was looked upon by the knight, as the greatest honour that could be conferred upon him; then virtue was glory, and glory virtue, for they were one and the same. No one could be glorious, who was

not virtuous, such was the gallantry of former ages.

But the modern youths and virgins, have different amusements, the midnight masquerade, the play, the opera, the rout, the drum, the ball, cards, dice, and a thousand other devices to kill time, ruin health, and destroy beauty: such is the present modish entertainments, and such the follies of the times.

But not to be too serious with my little readers, as too much gravity may dull their appetites,

we shall vary the course, and as they have seen the outside of the castle, we shall treat them with a view within.

And first let us walk into the



great hall and look over the pictures,

pictures, which are very fine,
and executed by the first artists
in Lilliputia. That blind-fold lady
with a wheel, is called Fortune.



This is the most universal
worshipped goddess of all the
heathen

heathen deities, and yet her favours are very precarious, she



often flatters, and as often betrays, she seldom regards worth or merit, but showers down her blessings on fools and knaves; she is as unconstant as the wind,
and

and steers about like the weather cock, to all points of the compass, yet though nothing can be so fickle, she is continually prayed to, by all ranks and degrees.

The wise indeed put but little trust in her, their mind being above the sordid ore of the earth, they seek for something more durable, and less fleeting.



Here

Here is another picture of her granting a boon to a youth, who seems overjoyed with it.



Poor lad, thy present rapture
may soon be damped, she may
before

before you can get home, turn her wheel again, and put you at the bottom of it. I will tell you a story, There was a man, who was born to a great estate, besides vast riches, which his father had accumulated, being a miser, but he was robbed of all his ready money by thieves, and an inundation sunk his estate in the seas, so that he was forced to labour for a livelihood ; here was the capriciousness of Fortune displayed with vengeance, however he lived a contented life, being old and infirm, and finding according to the course of nature,

ture, he must die very soon, he called his two sons to his bed-side.



The young men attended, and he spoke to them as follows,
“ My sons, put not your trust
in Fortune, but try to live by
industry

industry as I have done ; then if she comes to you, she will be the more welcome, farewell, and take my blessing, so saying, he died."



So

in
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So much for Fortune, and
now to the next picture, a lady



in a bower, and a gentleman pay-
ing his respects to her.

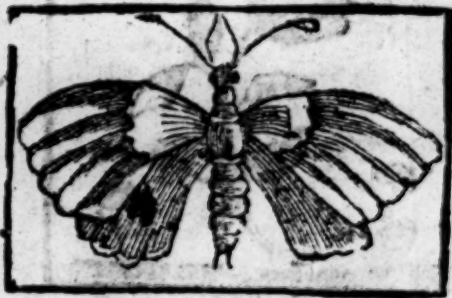
This

This is courtship, love is always prevalent in youth, and while it is innocent, it is not only natural, but commendable; love is the great tye that binds the universe together, to shew his regard, he has presented the lady with a flower pot.



Nothing

Nothing is more pleasing than the productions of nature, shrubs, fruits and flowers, birds, beasts, and insects, display in every part,



the wonderful works of the Creator; not all the art of man can

48 *The Child's Friend, or,*

can produce such a simple flower
as this.



To give it vegetative life from
the smallest grain of seed ; to
bid it spring from the earth,
spread forth its leaves to bud and
blossom,

blossom lovely to the eye; what
mortal so insensible but must cry
with rapture, how great, how
wonderful are thy ways, O Lord!
who can declare thy works?



how transcendent art thou in
glory, all must adore thy holy
name.

C

As

As travelling into foreign parts much improves an observing mind, most young gentlemen after their studies at home, go abroad to finish their education: Here is a young gentleman just setting out, and taking leave of his parents;



traveled

travelled to take notice of the customs, manners, arts, sciences, &c. of others; must enlarge the understanding, and compleat the scholar and gentleman; but alas! too many only return with the vices and follies of other nations, which they mix with their native ones at home, I hope it will not be so with the youth who has just mounted his horse.





But come my little friends, let us proceed a little further, there are more pictures on the other side, the limner's art is very curious, and is an elegant ornament in any house, as well as in a palace; nature delineated with all her graces, is ever pleasing to

the eye as well as the mind ;
this art is of very ancient inven-
tion, and was in great perfection
with the Greeks and Romans.
Here is a beautiful landscape of
fields, with people hay making.



How cheerful they perform
their rustick labour, how healthy
they look, how pleasant is the
new shorn meadow, and the ri-
sing cocks, and how bountiful is



the author of nature, who finds
provision for man and beast;
who can enough admire such
good-

goodness ; I hope each little boy
and girl will never forget night
and morning, to pay their devo-



tions in sincerity to him, who is
all goodness, and who alone by
his word, formed the whole
universe out of nothing, who

C 5

created

created the sun, the moon, and the stars, and who governs all by his providence.

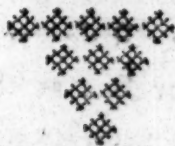
But the hay makers have finished the task of the day, and



are now making merry, see here they sit enjoying themselves.

And

And why should they not ?
it is a poor heart that never re-
joices, and this social mirth
sweetens the labour ; the fatigue
of the day is forgot in the joys
of the night, and nothing can be
more innocent than country mirth,
their songs and jokes are all the
dictates of nature, they are un-
acquainted with the gaudy deco-
rations of art ; they freely speak
what they think, and they seldom
think harm ; how sweet are the
delights of innocence.



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Here is another pleasing subject, a woman with a basket of fruit, and a boy looking at it.

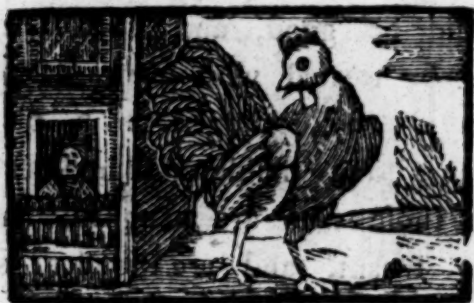


Ah! you little rogue, what you lick your lips at the thoughts of plumbs, apples, pears and cherries,

ries, well, I must own they are very inviting, and very delicious, and if you are good, and learn your book, I don't doubt but you will be rewarded with some of them ; all boys and girls should be good, and then they will be treated with many dainty things, and indulged with play things, and holidays sometimes ; but those who are naughty, and play truant, and are fonder of idle games than their books, shall have no indulgence shewn them, but be punished instead of being treated with dainties, so mind

that

that every one of you; but
come, here are some more pic-
tures, here is a fine cock that
crows in the morning.



This is the village clock, and
can tell the ploughman when to
rise, as well as the parish clock;
for when once he begins to crow,

he

he never leaves off until it is broad day, and if there is another cock within hearing, they will



answer each other for hours together ; he is called Chanticleer in the old English language, and a cruel custom prevailed for many years, which was on Shrove Tuesday, to throw at them with large sticks, beating their eyes out,

out, breaking their limbs, and often killing them; but such barbarous customs are for the most part abolished, and it is to be hoped it will intirely be so in a short time; but what is the next subject? O! this is the puppet-show conjurer, with his cups and balls.



He

He thinks himself very clever, and so do those that see him, indeed he is surprisingly nimble with his fingers, but after all, of what utility is his art? though we may admire the deception, it can afford no improvement, to which is the principal thing which should be attended to; therefore my pretty children, if ever you should see what this picture represents, though it may amuse you, yet never think it worth your learning, as it is an idle affair, and only practised by vagabonds.

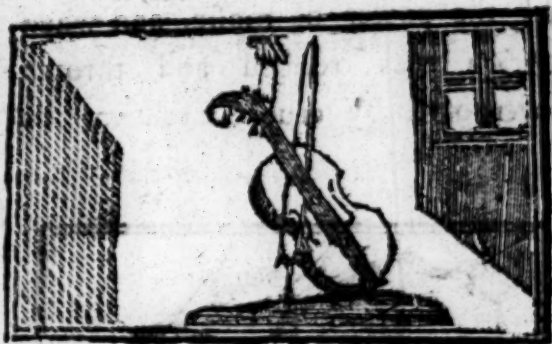
There

There are many things which please the eye, and appear wonderful, but on a little reflection you will find are merely trifles, and chiefly calculated to fill the performer's pocket, and amuse the ignorant, which was the reason this picture was placed here, that might be so explained to all little boys, that they may be aware how they set their minds on foolish amusements; but come a little this way, here is something better, a fiddle.

This



and
play
it
in
mu
has
fion



This is an excellent instrument,
and well worth your learning to
play on, a skilful artist will make
it produce most excellent music,
in a variety of pleasing tones :
music is a most noble science, and
has great command over the pas-
sions ; the poets feign that Am-
phion

phion built the walls of Thebes, by the power of music, and when Arion was robbed and thrown overboard by cruel mariners, he



played and sung to his harp, so that he charmed the dolphins in
such

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held
you

such a manner, that they bore him on their backs safe to shore; and it is said likewise, that Orpheus did by his skill in music, tame the savage beast, and made stones and trees to dance; and it is said, that the harp of David, expelled satan from the heart of Saul: These no doubt are fables, but they serve to prove in what high estimation, music has been held in all ages, therefore I advise you to cultivate so noble and



pleasing

pleasing a science. What next?
O! Mr. Punch.



This is the child of fancy, and
I doubt not but he was one of
the first actors, that appeared in
the world, though since the
establish-

establishment of theatres and living performers, he is banished to barns and booths, to wakes and fairs; where still with his wife Joan and the rest of the family,



continue to delight the country people, and indeed Mr. Punch has

has a deal of drollery about him, and though he is made of wood and wire, yet he cracks his jokes with good grace, and speaks almost as well as some living actors, but for all he is so entertaining, yet like his master the flight of hand man, there is no good to be got by him, and therefore Mr. Punch, you may rest where you are.

My pretty children suppose we sit down and rest a little, before we proceed to the gallery ; where there are some more very fine pieces, and reflect a little on what we have seen ; and the goodness

of

of
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am

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and t

of King Pepin, the Child's Friend,
who was at the expence of all
this, for your instruction and
amusement ; and as he is rather



too much fatigued with hearing
and teaching all that comes to
him,

him, he is now erecting a spacious school, and to appoint proper masters, where all his little subjects will be instructed in the best of learning, solely at his expence; what a good king? you all ought to love him; and here he has sent a hat and feather, to



him

him which I think is best boy at reading; you must not be envious if I give it to Tommy Spellwell, when either of you can read as well as he does, you may expect some mark of his favour.

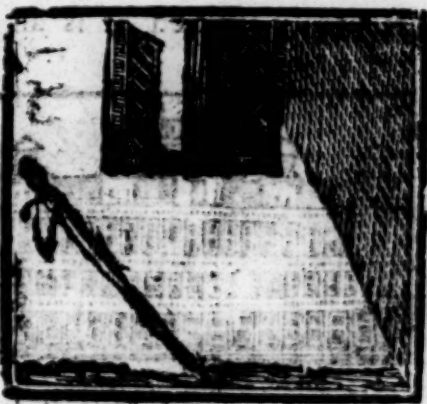
There are many requisites to make a good boy, and a good scholar; in the first place, he must be very meek in his temper; very dutiful, very attentive to what is taught him, and as willing to learn; as his master is to teach; never giving up what at first he does not comprehend, but carefully try to investigate what appears dark, till he has developed the
D whole,

whole, and brought light out of obscurity; for that is the only way to improve; and another thing is, you must always be friends one with another, never be sulky or wrangle for trifles; but consult one another, and if one knows



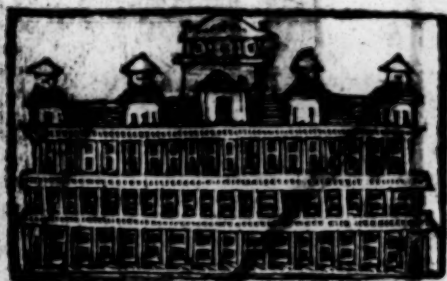
better than his fellow, kindly to assist him, and explain to him
what

what any thing means, which he cannot comprehend; thus you will thrive in friendship, as well as in learning; this advice I would have you each to treasure in your minds; but come, we will now go and look over the pictures, in the gallery, here is a stick will



serve to point them out, as some of them are hung very high, and I suppose was left here on purpose.

We will look round the room first, before we consider the subjects, what a lofty ceiling! what noble pillars! and how richly ornamented: Indeed it is all fine



and stupendous, yet for all it has
stood

flood for so many ages, and is likely to stand so many more; yet time with rankleing tooth, will destroy its grandeur, and lay it level with the earth again; such is the fate of all human affairs, they cannot build like the Almighty, whose structures last for ever.



D 3

But

But now for the subjects, this is a sailor in distress : He is sup-



posed to have been ship wrecked, or accidentally left behind ; as the ship is seen at a distance, and sailing away from the shore ; poor fellow ! to be left on a desolate coast, perhaps inhabited by nothing but wild beast, who roam and
roar

roar all night enough to terrify the boldest heart, but Providence will be his protector. Robinson Crusoe was left many years on a



80 *The Child's Friend, or,*

desolate island, where by the Divine will, he got all that was necessary to sustain human existence, and composed his mind to submit to his fate, and put himself entirely under the protection of the Almighty; who was indeed his protector, his guardian, and his friend; and who after a number of years, sent him unexpected relief, and restored him to his native land again.

Where will this poor sailor wander? he must sleep on the highest tree he can find, till morning directs him what to do; what hardships do poor mariners undergo, either

Jack

either when they venture for traffic to the furthest India, or fighting their countries enemies, always in danger.

But here is another picture of him, he has caught a fine bird; poor



Jack, if you had that in Europe,

D 5

you

you would make a fine penny of it.

Justly Mr. Addison observes, that the ways of Heaven are dark and intricate, puzzled with mazes, and perplexed with errors; our understanding traces them in vain, nor sees with how much art, the regular confusion ends.

This poor fellow by the divine permission, may be restored again to his native country, his friends, and family; but he must wait with patience, for see here he is in no pleasing situation, he has been

must

been attacked by a wild bear,
which he however has conquered.

It was very lucky he had a
sword with him, or he certainly



must have been tore to pieces
D 6 and

and devoured ; here was an escape by the decree of Providence, then let no one despair, if Heaven sees fit a man may travel through the wilds of Africa, or the deserts of Arabia unhurt.

Mind this my little friends, rely on the goodness of your Maker, and fear nothing, to him all things are possible, he can bring light out of darkness, he is the guide in the wilderness ; then you may sing with the Psalmist, "the Lord is my strength, and my salvation."

But

But here is another picture, a mischievous animal called a mon-



key; they are very fly, and very numerous in foreign parts, where they live in woods in kind of societies; and some have asserted, that

that they could learn to speak, but they will not, because they will not be put to work; they are full of play when tamed, but cannot get rid of their native mischievousness, so that you must be very careful of them; if you leave glasses or china in their way, you may depend on it they will be broken; when little boys and girls are guilty of faults, they are often called little monkeys; I hope you will all take care not to deserve that odious appellation, as it is a sad thing to be compared to so vile an animal.

But

But here is one of the noblest
beasts of the forrest, the lion;



this terrible animal is stiled the
king of beasts for strength and
courage, and it is said he is of
so

so noble a disposition as never to prey on any thing which seems dead ; if a man is asleep, he will not meddle with him till he awakes ; there is a story recorded in the Roman History, which is as follows.

A slave had ran away from his master, and hid himself in a cave, in the forrest of Ampulia ; he had not been long there, before a large lion came in groaning with pain, having run a thorn in his foot ; the slave who to be sure expected every moment to be tore to pieces, however resolved to

to try an experiment to make the lion his friend, he accordingly took the thorn out of his foot, and gave him immediate ease; the lion in return for this, brought



the slave provinder every day,
till at last, being taken in the
toils,

toils, he was carried to Rome,
the slave missing his provinder,
was compelled to by hunger to



leave his den, and seek for food;
but being also taken, he was con-
demned to be tore to pieces in
the amphitheatre by wild beasts.

The

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about
dog.

The day came, and the theatre was crouded with the principal people of Rome, to see this shocking spectacle; the slave was first brought forth, and then the lion let out upon him, when to the astonishment of every one, instead of furiously rushing on the slave, he lay down and licked his feet.

So uncommon a circumstance, was enquired into, when the slave related the whole affair, he was pardoned, and the lion given to him, who used to follow him about the streets of Rome like a dog.

Here

Here was an instance of gratitude, in so ferocious an animal as a lion, and may make many of the human race blush.

Indeed the sin of ingratitude is more prevalent in human nature, than any other species.

But I recommend once more to you, never to be ungrateful, for it is a sin which will surely bring its own punishment.



But

But here is another terrible creature, and worse to meet than a lion, on account of its savageness, it is a wild boar; they are



found in great plenty in Germany, Tuscany, and other parts; the nobility and others hunt them

them with torches lighted, and their flesh makes excellent brawn; but the danger of the chace is not a little, but the natives are used to it, and custom fittles every thing.

This subject though well painted, has something terrifying in it, therefore let us seek for another; Aye, this is more pleasing, some fine flowers in pots, indeed they are very beautiful, and very near to nature, the painter has shewed his skill indeed.

O! that

O ! that you may ever be as
innocent as these flowers, and as



lovely ; nay, if you are innocent,
you must be beautiful, since vir-
tue and innocence constitute beauty.

For

For what can be more charming? nothing that the world can produce, what are diamonds, jew-



els or gold, to real virtue and innocence? toys are not worth regarding, they glitter for an hour, but virtue sparkles for ever; not only

only in this world, but in the next; where it is sure to go, but set a proper value on these qualifications, while all the world pay adoration to the others.

But let me see, here is the representation of a story, which I think I can explain, as I have heard it before.

It is a most consummate piece of villany as ever was transacted, and is as follow.

A gentleman who had two children very young, finding he was
E going

going to quit this world, and his wife being dead, he was very anxious about leaving their helpless innocence in a wide world, where he knew not how they might be treated.

At last he determined to send for an old acquaintance, who had long professed a very great and sincere friendship for him.

On his arrival, the sick man spoke to him thus, "My good friend, I am going in the prime of my life to quit this mortal world, my wife is gone before
me,

me, I have two sweet babes,
quite in their childhood, and



know not how to dispose of them,
my wealth is sufficient to provide
handsomely for them when they
grow up; you have often declared
what friendship you had for me,

E 2

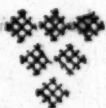
I am

I am now going to put you to the test, you must be a father to my children, direct their youth, see them well educated, huffive their fortune, and pay yourself what you please for your trouble, and the prayer of a dying man, and the blessings of God will attend you. ”

The pretended friend promised to fulfil all he desired, and made a solemn oath to be their friend and protector ; on this the good man gave him all his writings, and an account of his plate, cash and all that he possessed ;
and

and then blessing God for giving him a friend to take care of his infants, he departed this life with the utmost composure.

The friend immediately took possession of every thing, and had the children to his own house, where for a while to all appearance, as a blind to his neighbours, he treated them with love and kindness, but all the while he was secretly contriving how to get rid of them.



He one day took them away
in a carriage, pretending to put



them to a boarding school, but
his real intention was to have
them

T
agree

them made away with, he hired
a villain, here he is.



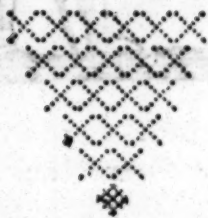
This murderer he met by
agreement in a forrest, where he

E 4

gave

gave the ruffian a sum of money,
and left him.

The man having taken his
fee to murder them, began to
relent when the false friend to
these babes were out of sight;
so when he had led them into
the thickest part of the wood,
he left them, promising to return
again soon.



But

But he never intended any such thing, in short, the little innocents wandered about all night, here they are.



As soon as morning came, they tried to find their way out of

E 5

the

the forrest, but to no purpose, the further they went, the more they were entangled; till quite weak and weary, they sat themselves down, and cried most bitterly; how long they continued in this doleful situation is uncertain, but their bodies were found sometime afterwards, by a labouring man, who took them up, and carried them home.

He soon communicated the story to the neighbours, and many came to see the corps, and some happened to know them by their cloathes, and as they had not
been

been seen for some time, they determined to take the villain up, but on the first report of the bodies being found, he absconded, the babes were put into a coffin,



and their little play-mates came and strewed flowers upon them.

old f

E 6

The

The villany of this base wretch astonished every one, and search was made after him far and near, but for a long while in vain; the children were buried in a decent



manner, while every tender heart shed a tear at their unhappy fate.

This

This rite being performed, more diligent search was made after the murderer, who skulk'd about from place to place, not daring to see day-light, or even search for necessary food ; such is the condition of a wicked conscience ; at length compelled by hunger, he ventured into a village to get some refreshment.

There was something in his countenance which shewed the agitation of his mind, and indeed the very looks of him proclaimed guilt ; the woman who served him what he asked for, was
astonished

astonished to see him so agitated, and went and told her suspicions to her husband, who came and instantly seized him, when his conscience made him confess the whole, he was tried and hanged, as you see here.



Let

Let this be a caution never to be covetous, or bloody minded, as vengeance and an ignominious death, will be sure to overtake all such barbarity.

Thus finishes the Childrens Friend,
I hope 'twill please you to the end ;
If morals with good humour join'd,
Can cultivate the youthful mind ;
We may expect you will approve,
This little tribute of our love.

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and, fabrica yhoelc in yhoelc 30

CHRIST on the Cross.

of the Cross



YE wand'ring travellers, that
 pass this way,
 Stand still awhile, these agonies
 survey;

And

And on result of serious thoughts
declare,

If ever sorrows might with mine
compare.

But GOD, in mercy, hath decreed
this cup,

Most willingly therefore I drink
it up.





On the FALL of MAN.



MAN was by Heaven made to
govern all,
But how unfit, demonstrates in his
fall ;

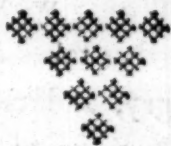
Created

Created pure, and with a strength
endur'd

Of grace divine, sufficient to have
stood ;

But alienate from God, he soon
became,

The child of wrath, pride, misery
and shame.





On CHARITY.



IF they go down to the pit, that do not feed the hungry, and clothe the naked; what will become of those that takes away bread from the hungry, and clothes from the naked? If want of charity be tormented in hell, what will become of the covetous?

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